

Vermont Environmental Justice Legislation  
Act 154 of 2022 (S.148)

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# The Main Takeaways!

## Environmental Justice (EJ)

- The Agency of Natural Resources **is a participant** in this process, with some learned expertise and some directed focus through the legislation – but **we are not the leader**.
- There are many public citizens, organizations, groups, academic institutions, and more who have experience in environmental justice and **the lens by which ANR views EJ and our programs may differ than others**.
- This legislation gives us direction to focus our energy, but it doesn't solve for environmental injustice. An EJ lens is a toolkit by which to apply your resources, i.e. language access, access by public engagement and participation, tracking how resources are awarded, understanding and clarifying how communities are defined and why, etc.

# Overview

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- **Section 1. Findings**
- **Section 2. Adding 3 V.S.A. Chapter 72. Environmental Justice**
  - § 6001. Purpose
  - § 6002. Definitions
  - § 6003. Environmental Justice State Policy
  - § 6004. Implementation of State Policy
  - § 6005. Rulemaking
  - § 6006. EJ Advisory Council and Interagency EJ Committee
  - § 6007. EJ Mapping Tool
- **Section 3. Spending Report**
- **Section 4. Appropriations**
- **Section 5. Effective Date**

# Purpose

- The purpose of this chapter is to identify, reduce, and eliminate environmental health disparities to improve the health and well-being of all Vermont residents.

# Definitions

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- **“Environmental justice”** means all individuals are afforded equitable access to and distribution of environmental benefits; equitable distribution of environmental burdens; and fair and equitable treatment and meaningful participation in decision-making processes, including the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Environmental justice recognizes the particular needs of individuals of every race, color, income, class, ability status, gender identity, sexual orientation, national origin, ethnicity or ancestry, religious belief, or English language proficiency level. Environmental justice redresses structural and institutional racism, colonialism, and other systems of oppression that result in the marginalization, degradation, disinvestment, and neglect of Black, Indigenous, and Persons of Color. Environmental justice requires providing a proportional amount of resources for community revitalization, ecological restoration, resilience planning, and a just recovery to communities most affected by environmental burdens and natural disasters.

# Definitions

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- **“Environmental justice focus population”** means any census block group in which:
  - (A) the annual median household income is not more than 80 percent of the State median household income;
  - (B) Persons of Color and Indigenous Peoples comprise at least six percent or more of the population; or
  - (C) at least one percent or more of households have limited English proficiency.
- **“Limited English proficiency”** means that a household does not have a member 14 years or older who speaks English “very well” as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

# Definitions

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- **“Environmental benefits”** means the assets and services that enhance the capability of communities and individuals to function and flourish in society. Examples of environmental benefits include access to a healthy environment and clean natural resources, including air, water, land, green spaces, constructed playgrounds, and other outdoor recreational facilities and venues; affordable clean renewable energy sources; public transportation; fulfilling and dignified green jobs; healthy homes and buildings; health care; nutritious food; Indigenous food and cultural resources; environmental enforcement; and training and funding disbursed or administered by governmental agencies.

# Definitions

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- **“Environmental burdens”** means any significant impact to clean air, water, and land, including any destruction, damage, or impairment of natural resources resulting from intentional or reasonably foreseeable causes. Examples of environmental burdens include climate change impacts; air and water pollution; improper sewage disposal; improper handling of solid wastes and other noxious substances; excessive noise; activities that limit access to green spaces, nutritious food, Indigenous food or cultural resources, or constructed outdoor playgrounds and other recreational facilities and venues; inadequate remediation of pollution; reduction of groundwater levels; increased flooding or stormwater flows; home and building health hazards, including lead paint, lead plumbing, asbestos, and mold; and damage to inland waterways and waterbodies, wetlands, forests, green spaces, or constructed playgrounds or other outdoor recreational facilities and venues from private, industrial, commercial, and government operations or other activities that contaminate or alter the quality of the environment and pose a risk to public health.

# Definitions

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- **“Meaningful participation”** means that all individuals have the opportunity to participate in energy, climate change, and environmental decision making. Examples include needs assessments, planning, implementation, permitting, compliance and enforcement, and evaluation. Meaningful participation also integrates diverse knowledge systems, histories, traditions, languages, and cultures of Indigenous communities in decision-making processes. It requires that communities are enabled and administratively assisted to participate fully through education and training. Meaningful participation requires the State to operate in a transparent manner with regard to opportunities for community input and also encourages the development of environmental, energy, and climate change stewardship.

# EJ State Policy

- It is the policy of the State of Vermont that no segment of the population of the State should, because of its racial, cultural, or economic makeup, bear a disproportionate share of environmental burdens or be denied an equitable share of environmental benefits. It is further the policy of the State of Vermont to provide the opportunity for the meaningful participation of all individuals, with particular attention to environmental justice focus populations, in the development, implementation, or enforcement of any law, regulation, or policy.

# Covered Agencies

1. Agency of Natural Resources
2. Agency of Transportation
3. Agency of Commerce and Community Development
4. Agency of Agriculture
5. Agency of Education
6. Public Utility Commission
7. Natural Resources Board
8. Department of Health
9. Department of Public Safety
10. Department of Public Service
11. Director of Office of Racial Equity  
(Executive Director of Racial Equity also sits on the EJ Interagency Committee)

# Advisory Council

1. Municipal Government Representative
2. Social Justice Representative
3. Mobile Home Park Resident
4. Vermont Native American Tribe
5. Vermont Housing and Conservation Board
6. Vermont Natural Resources Conservation Council
7. EJ Population
8. Food Security Resident
9. Immigrant Community
10. Statewide EJ (Yet to be filled by Speaker if House)
11. Director of Office of Racial Equity

# EJ Advisory Council & Interagency Committee

- The **Environmental Justice Advisory Council** (11 members) will provide independent advice and recommendations to State agencies and the General Assembly on matters relating to environmental justice, including the integration of environmental justice principles into State programs, policies, regulations, legislation, and activities.
- The **Interagency Environmental Justice Committee** (11 members) will guide and coordinate State agency implementation of the Environmental Justice State Policy and provide recommendations to the General Assembly for amending the definitions and protections set forth in this chapter.
- Both the **Advisory Council** and the **Interagency Committee** shall consider and incorporate the **Guiding Principles for a Just Transition** developed by the **Just Transitions Subcommittee of the Vermont Climate Council** in their work.

# Guidance & Rulemaking - The legislation requires The Agency of Natural Resources to:

1. Create and maintain a statewide environmental justice mapping tool;
2. Develop guidance about how covered agencies can direct investments with environmental benefits to environmental justice focus populations;
3. Adopt rules to define and implement consideration of cumulative environmental benefits;
4. Review and recommend updates to statutory definitions;
5. Prepare annual reports about EJ efforts or any complaints, and
6. Support and consult with the Advisory Council and Interagency Committee.

# Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) Contact

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